

August, 1956
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announcement of new
reference book)

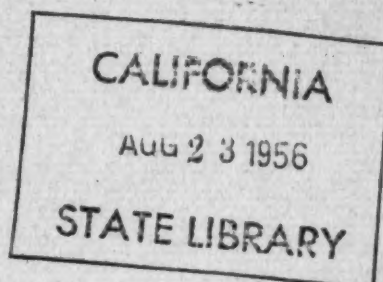
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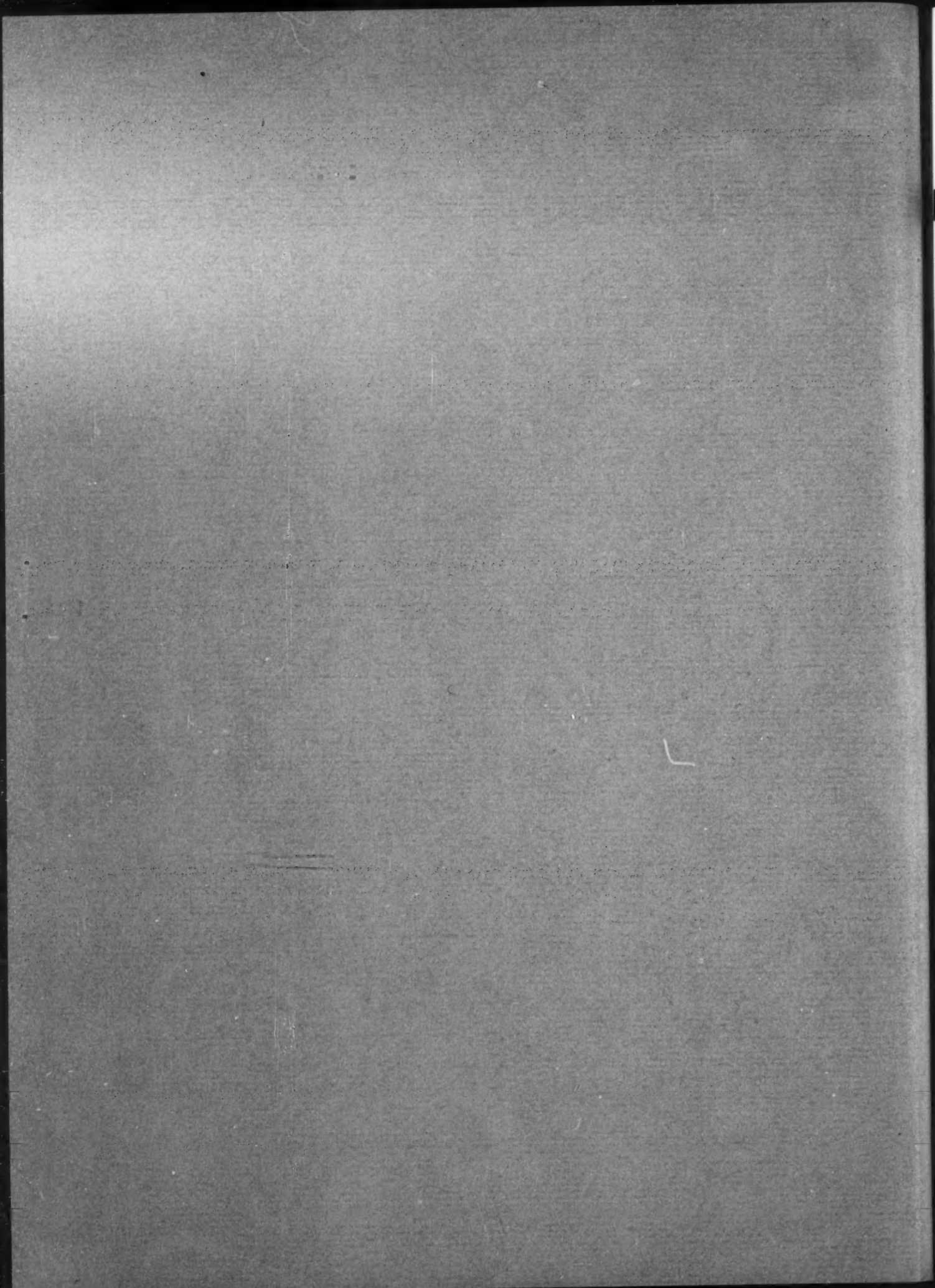
Rehabilitation Literature



**Selected Abstracts of
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REHABILITATION LITERATURE serves as a monthly abstracting index to books, pamphlets, and periodical articles on all phases of rehabilitation as relating to the care, welfare, education, and employment of handicapped children and adults.

REHABILITATION LITERATURE is compiled for use primarily by physicians, occupational, physical and speech and hearing therapists, nurses, welfare workers and administrators, school administrators and teachers of exceptional children, psychologists, vocational counselors and employment personnel, and for students entering these professions.

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German Medical Monthly, Georg Thieme Verlag, P. O. B. 732 Stuttgart, Germany.
Vol. 1, no. 1, January, 1956. Monthly. \$5.00 a year. An English language
edition of Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift.

* * * * *

ACCIDENTS--PREVENTION

See 992.

ACCIDENTS (TRAFFIC)

909. Kulowski, Jacob (413-417 Corby Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.)

Injuries of the extremities; the most common among motoring casualties.
Southern Med. J. Feb., 1956. 49:2:165-169. Reprint.

Presents relevant data on 661 survivors of motoring accidents, 60 percent of whom received injuries to their extremities. Discussed are the etiology of crash injuries, pathologic anatomy (covering frequency of portions of extremities involved and the type of injury sustained), the frequency of fractures and dislocations, pathologic findings based on 28 motorist fatalities, the need for better immediate care of the injured, and prophylactic measures for the safety of motorists. Some suggestions are offered for insuring survival during crash.

ADOLESCENCE

See 1025.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

910. Graham, Marshall A. (Research Div., Coll. of Engineering, N. Y. Univ.,
252 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y.)

A checkout procedure for below-knee artificial limbs, by Marshall A. Graham and Herbert E. Kramer. J. Assn. Phys. and Mental Rehab. May-June, 1956. 10:3:89-93, 99.

Presents a checklist delineating the areas considered by the authors to be of major importance in determining the prosthetic adequacy of a below-knee artificial limb of the conventional type. The entire area of functional adequacy of the amputee with this prosthesis as a concomitant of training and practice is not considered. Areas covered by the checklist are quality control of the prosthesis and performance of the prosthesis while the amputee is standing, sitting, and walking. The standard type prosthesis and its various parts are illustrated.

911. Spittler, August W. (Col. Batch, M. C., U. S. A., Brooke Army Hosp., Brooke Army Med. Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas)

Quadriceps cineplasty in a patient with bilateral lower-extremity amputations, by August W. Spittler and Joseph W. Batch. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1956. 38-A:3:677-680.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT (continued)

"A quadriceps cineplastic tunnel was provided for the end-bearing stump of a patient with bilateral above-the-knee amputations. The tunnel has sufficient excursion and strength to actively extend the leg section of a simple end-bearing prosthesis and to produce some stability and control in the artificial knee joint."--Summary.

912. World Health Organization (Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland)

Amputees and prostheses; report of a conference on prosthetics, Copenhagen, 23-28 August, 1954. Geneva, WHO, 1955. 52 p. illus. (Technical rep. ser. no. 100) 60¢.

A report containing the collective views of an international group of experts on the problems of the amputee, especially as they relate to prosthetic appliances. Discussed are incidence, causation and prevention of amputation, basic principles of rehabilitation of the amputee, medical and vocational aspects of treatment and training, requirements for the organization and development of a limb-fitting service, training of personnel, administrative problems, future research, and a review of existing types of prostheses. An outline for the physical lay-out and equipment necessary in a large limb-fitting center is included.

Available in the U. S. from Internatl. Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.

AMPUTATION (CONGENITAL)

913. Jokl, Ernst (Dr. Kessler, 53 Lincoln Park, Newark 2, N. J.)

Neuromuscular performance and sensory receptivity in a triple congenital amputee; report of a case by Ernst Jokl, Henry H. Kessler, and Erwin W. Straus. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 2, 1956. 161:5:439-440.

A case report of a 22-year-old man, born without lower arms and hands and without the distal end of the right leg, supports Adrian's observation that "the nervous system reacts to relations between stimuli and performs the appropriate task with any part of the motor system that is available. . . ." The young man's high level of physical efficiency presupposed the presence of a functionally efficient autonomic system. His unusually good adjustment, high motivation and intelligence are responsible for his physical attainments. He is now a practicing attorney.

APHASIA

See 958.

APHASIA--SPECIAL EDUCATION

914. McGinnis, Mildred A. (Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.)

Teaching aphasic children, by Mildred A. McGinnis, Frank R. Kleffner, and Robert Goldstein. Volta Rev. June, 1956. 58:6:239-244. Reprint.

Because very little appears in the literature on aphasia regarding specific procedures for educating aphasic children or results of the procedures, the authors discuss here what they find to be characteristic of aphasia in children, principles of the teaching method they use, and results of the method. Discussion is based on 35 years of experience at the Central Institute for the Deaf, St. Louis, in preparing these children for attendance at regular schools.

ARCHITECTURE (DOMESTIC)

915. Bird, Gladys

My new home. The Cord, J. for Paraplegics. Apr., 1956. 8:2:19-22.

An English paraplegic describes the many conveniences of her new home designed to make daily living activities easier to perform. The ground floor plan is included.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

916. Clark, Jack P. (656 W. Warren St., Detroit 1, Mich.)

Testing hearing of children with noisemakers; a myth. Exceptional Children. May, 1956. 22:8:326-327, 341.

Reports a study of noisemaking toys and the practicality of their use in testing children's hearing. The author concludes that most of these toys cannot be calibrated as to both frequency and intensity in a subjective manner. If they are used in the evaluation of hearing loss, their only usefulness is in determining whether the child does or does not hear. In his opinion, a more specific appraisal would have a high degree of invalidity.

917. Corliss, L. M. (Director of Health Services, Denver Public Schools, Denver, Colo.)

Analysis of hearing tests in Denver Public Schools, by L. M. Corliss and Virginia Breed. J. School Health. May, 1956. 26:5:139-143.

Presents a nine year summary of data obtained in the Denver Public Schools; briefly described are routine screening procedures, results of testing, implications for hearing programs in schools, and recommendations.

918. Dawson, M. E. (Belmont Hosp., Brighton Rd., Sutton, Surrey, Eng.)

An investigation into children in an attempt to differentiate between mental defect and deafness, by M. E. Dawson (and others). J. Mental Science. Jan., 1956. 102:426:121-128. Reprint.

Describes a research unit set up for the study of deaf children with defective speech at Belmont Hospital, Sutton, Surrey, England, to attempt to discover whether these children are in fact only deaf or whether they are mentally defective, emotionally disturbed, or suffering from other conditions. Methods of testing are discussed and data on 22 children in the unit for varying periods are given.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

See 953; 977; 979.

BLIND

See 1026.

BLIND--BIBLIOGRAPHY

919. Dean, Sidney I.

Some notes on research problems with the blind. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1956. 50:6:200-204.

BLIND--BIBLIOGRAPHY (continued)

Mr. Dean discusses many of the difficulties encountered in research in the field of the blind--the need for making more relevant material accessible, for achieving more accurate and uniform bibliographical references, and for encouraging more significant and sound research. As an illustration, he cites sources of material utilized in one particular investigation, showing the diversity of publications in which references were found as well as the many errors in citing sources. He believes a new professional journal would solve many of the problems.

In an editorial on p. 224, certain points in Mr. Dean's article are examined critically. The editors are in agreement with his views on the needs in research on the blind and their problems, but doubt the practicality for initiating a new journal.

BLIND--ETIOLOGY

920. Yankauer, Alfred (39 Columbia St., Albany 7, N. Y.)

The rise and fall of retrolental fibroplasia in New York State, by Alfred Yankauer, Harold Jacobziner, and David M. Schneider. Sight-Saving Rev. Summer, 1956. 26:2:86-91.

Reprinted from: N. Y. State J. Med. May 1, 1956

In this preliminary report from the New York State Dept. of Health, the New York City Dept. of Health, and the New York State Dept. of Social Welfare, data are presented on the incidence of blindness due to retrolental fibroplasia as reported by the New York State Commission for the Blind, 1946-1955. It was found that a sharp decline in the reported incidence occurred when the use of oxygen in the care of premature infants was limited and its concentration controlled. Investigation of cases reported in 1955 revealed that all affected children except one, a full-term infant, received oxygen in high concentrations and for prolonged duration.

BLIND--RECREATION

921. Woodcock, Charles C. (Oregon State School for the Blind, Church and Mission Sts., Salem, Ore.)

School camping in Oregon. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1956. 50: 6:205-209.

The author, a physical education and manual training teacher at the Oregon State School for the Blind, is also director of the school's camping program. He recounts experiences of three camping sessions which offered a variety of recreational and educational interests for blind children.

BLOOD VESSELS

922. McPherson, A.

Duration of vasodilatation after lumbar sympathectomy, by A. McPherson and A. W. L. Kessel. Lancet. May 19, 1956. 270:6925:713-715.

"The blood-flow in the feet of 14 patients with paralyzed limbs who had had a lumbar sympathectomy (18 operations on 14 patients) was measured by venous occlusion plethysmography. These blood-flows were compared with two control groups consisting of 30 poliomyelitis patients who had not had a sympathectomy and 30 healthy persons. Those operations for sympathectomy which were technically good produced a lasting dilation in the blood vessels of the feet. Those operations which were technically bad did not produce a lasting vasodilatation."--Summary.

BRACES

923. Reilly, Mary (Letterman Army Hosp., Box 317, San Francisco, Calif.)

The role of the therapist in protective and functional devices. Am. J. Occupational Ther. May-June, 1956. 10:3:118, 132-133.

The therapist, by nature of the treatment procedures, is being drawn into device planning by means of the now popular prescription team. The information data and knowledge resources of the doctor, brace maker, and therapist are pooled to achieve the best in bracing and splinting. Responsibilities of the therapist to other members of the team in carrying out orders, observing the patient's reactions, and reporting on day to day observances are discussed.

924. Schottstaedt, Erwin R. (Franklin Hosp., San Francisco 14, Calif.)

Functional bracing of the arm; Part I, by Edwin R. Schottstaedt and George B. Robinson. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1956. 38-A:3: 477-499.

An appraisal of equipment currently available for functional bracing of the arm and of the principles involved in its use. The author's interest in the subject was stimulated by the severe unilateral or severe bilateral upper-extremity paralysis of survivors of respirator patients in cases of poliomyelitis. Special features of various types of equipment are described and obvious points occasionally overlooked in early prescriptions for bracing are emphasized. A discussion by Dr. C. Edwin Irwin of Warm Springs, Ga., follows the article.

CAMPING

925. Hunter, J. P.

Physical impairment does not deter these good Scouts. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1:9-10.

A camping program for Scouts of the Cerebral Palsy School-Clinic of Atlanta provided 6 girls and 16 boys with varying degrees of disability an opportunity to experience the pleasures and benefits of camping. The writer tells how some of the problems of adjusting physical facilities for these children were met and of the specific benefits of the program to the child, his parents and family, and to the camp and Scout program.

See also 921.

CAMPING--BIBLIOGRAPHY

926. American Camping Association (Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind.)

Bibliography of studies and research in camping. Martinsville, Ind., The Assn. (1956). 13 p. Mimeo. 25¢.

Prepared as a service to members of the camping profession engaged in research and as a guide to students planning research, this bibliography classifies entries under such subject headings as: camping administration, counseling and leadership, the camper, program activities, history, interpretation and bibliography, college and recreational aspects, day and school camping, and camping for the handicapped (8 references). Most of the studies completed for degree work are available through inter-library loan.

CAMPING--PERSONNEL

927. American Camping Association (Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind.)

The camp nurse. Martinsville, Ind., The Assn. (1956). 26 p. 50¢.

A publication based on "Suggested standards for camp nursing," published in 1944 by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and a revision issued later in 1951 titled "The nurse in the camp program." It covers the need for a camp nurse, her qualifications and duties, and how the camp health center is planned and equipped. Useful in helping the camp director to understand the functions of the nurse in specific camp situations, in establishing sound health programs for camps, in the selection of qualified nurses, and in interpreting the nurse's functions.

CANCER

928. Bierman, Howard R. (1500 E. Duarte Rd., Duarte, Calif.)

Parent participation program in pediatric oncology; a preliminary report. J. Chronic Diseases. June, 1956. 3:6:632-639.

A Parent Participation Program for the care of children ill with a neoplastic disease is described. In an effort to develop a more realistic and definitive program of individual management for these children, an intensive study of parental aid under professional supervision was initiated at the City of Hope Medical Center. Studies of the program after its initial 18 months have defined some of the limits of medical care and parental responsibility that can be safely assigned. Results to date indicate the program has significant benefits for the patient, the parents and professional personnel as well. Further reports of the program will be forthcoming as additional experience is gained.

CEREBRAL PALSY

929. Deaver, George G. (111 E. 76th St., New York, N. Y.)

Cerebral palsy; methods of treating the neuromuscular disabilities. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. June, 1956. 37:6:363-367.

Dr. Deaver believes that in the treatment of neuromuscular disabilities there is need for defining of objectives and philosophy of habilitation, of the cerebral palsied especially. The method presented here has for its purpose the training of the child to care for his daily needs, to ambulate, to develop adequate speech and hearing, and, so far as possible, to present a normal appearance. He has found that in order to restrict nonfunctional movements and develop patterns of functional movements, it is necessary to use braces, crutches, wheelchairs and other prosthetic appliances. Various methods of treatment to develop patterns of movement are evaluated.

CEREBRAL PALSY--GREAT BRITAIN

930. Great Britain. British Council for the Welfare of Spastics (13 Suffolk St., Haymarket, London, S. W. 1, Eng.)

Cerebral palsy; the present position and future possibilities; addresses given at a one day conference, London, October, 1955. London, The Council, 1956. 35 p.

CEREBRAL PALSY--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

Contents: Opening address, D. F. Vosper. -The scope and limitations of treatment, N. B. Capon. -The placement of cerebral palsied children: 1. Opportunities today; a general review, Marjorie Wilson. -2. The special school for cerebral palsied children, Christine Brown. -3. The school for the physically handicapped children, G. H. Marshall. -Brains Trust; Training, employment, and care of spastics over 16; Introductory talks (by each member of the Brains Trust), followed by a question period.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

931. Schrire, L.

An ophthalmological survey of a series of cerebral palsy cases. S. African Med. J. Apr. 28, 1956. 30:17:405-407.

A report of a study of 73 unselected cases of cerebral palsy, to determine the incidence of squint present. Findings and data were considered under the headings of: 1) refraction, 2) muscle balance, and 3) other associated neural or neuromuscular defects. In this series, a large percentage of squints and other neuromuscular lesions were demonstrated than would be expected in the general population, bearing out the conclusions of previous investigations.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EMPLOYMENT

See 1020.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

932. Varo-Met, Inc. (4328 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.)

Modern teaching-training methods for the severely involved cerebral palsy patient. Chicago, Varo-Met, Inc., c1956. 25 p. illus. (Catalog D)

Contains a condensation of modern scientific concepts on how the human organism learns and relevant material on scientific methods of teaching and training as applied to humans, especially to the cerebral palsied. The practical application of these principles to the so-called "hopeless" cerebral palsied child who cannot hold up his head, walk, sit alone, stand, use his arms and hands, talk, or control bladder or bowels, is explained. Through use of the chair-brace, manufactured by Varo-Met, much has been accomplished in the training of these children. (See Rehabilitation Literature, July, 1956. #786)

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION--NEW YORK

933. New York. Coordinating Council for Cerebral Palsy in New York City (47 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.)

The cerebral palsy program of the New York City schools; report of the Committee on Education. New York, The Council, 1956. 92 p. tabs.

Presents a review of experiences in New York City's cerebral palsy schools during the past five years, with an evaluation in regard to the education, vocational training, and coordination of all services to children involved in the program. The problems of future education of the older cerebral palsied children (age 11-17) in homebound, high school, and other programs for those in this age group were investigated. Recommendations are made regarding special training of school personnel, the transportation of cerebral palsied children to classes, and the counseling of cerebral palsied children and their families. Results of a questionnaire, answered by 29 cities, on the type of public school programs provided for the cerebral palsied are included.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

934. Flores, Pura M. (Philippine Women's Univ., Manila, P.I.)

Status of five front consonants in the speech of cerebral palsied children, by Pura M. Flores and Orvis C. Irwin. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. June, 1956. 21:2:238-244.

A report of a study concerned with the articulation by cerebral palsied children of five front consonants (p, b, m, d, and t) as elicited by pictorial and verbal stimulations. It was found that pictorial and verbal stimulations have the same effect in the initial and final positions of consonants in word patterns; verbal stimulation elicits more correct responses in the medial position than does pictorial stimulation. There were significant differences between the initial and medial positions, initial and final positions, and medial and final positions. Methods of the testing and results are discussed, the list of 15 words used in testing included.

CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS

935. Fazekas, Joseph F. (District of Columbia Gen. Hosp., Washington 3, D.C.)

Cerebral hemodynamics and rehabilitation potential of patients with cerebral vascular disease, by Joseph F. Fazekas and Josephine J. Buchanan. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. June, 1956. 37:6:360-362. Reprint.

"An attempt was made to correlate rehabilitative potentiality with measurements of cerebral hemodynamics and oxygen consumption in subjects with cerebral thrombosis. No relationship between these measurements and recovery of motor function could be established; however, there appeared to be a relationship between age of the subjects and response. . . ."--Summary. It was thought that possibly some organic basis exists in rehabilitative potentiality of younger and elderly individuals. The psychological reactions of the elderly group with a poor economic future and relatively short life expectancy may influence adversely the rehabilitation of older persons.

CHILD GUIDANCE

See 1027; 1028.

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)

936. Beaven, Paul W. (26 S. Goodman St., Rochester 7, N.Y.)

Adoption of handicapped children. Pediatrics. June, 1956. 17:6:970-971.
A letter to the editor.

Dr. Beaven hopes, by this letter, to arouse a response from pediatricians on this controversial subject. He firmly believes that adoption agencies should attempt to find adoptive homes for mildly or moderately retarded or physically handicapped children since he feels that legal parents are preferable to institutions or even foster homes for the small child who needs to experience a sympathetic family life. As chairman of the Committee on Adoption of the Rochester Council of Social Agencies, Dr. Beaven subscribes wholeheartedly to his community's philosophy that any child is adoptable who is legally free for adoption and who can benefit by family life.

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT) (continued)

937. Beaven, Paul W. (26 S. Goodman St., Rochester 7, N. Y.)

The adoption of retarded children. Child Welfare. Apr., 1956. 35:4: 20-23.

Experiences of Rochester, N. Y., adoption agencies for the past two years show that they have been remarkably successful in placing children who had emotional problems, physical handicaps, a history of mixed racial parentage, or were mentally retarded. The writer, believes that the mildly or moderately retarded child who can benefit from home life should be offered for adoption if his own home cannot serve him.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

938. Potts, Willis J. (707 W. Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.)

The heart of a child. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 9, 1956. 161:6:487-490.

A discussion of the stresses which the hospitalized child experiences, the great need for tender, loving care by professional personnel, frequent visits from parents, and good child-doctor relationships free from deception. Parent attitudes are often responsible for lack of cooperation in the child, or for fears and anxieties which can leave permanent psychic scars.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

939. Galisdorfer, Lorraine (Charles A. Lindberg School, Kenmore, N. Y.)

The preschool child and books. Sight-Saving Rev. Spring, 1956. 26:1: 33-37.

A teacher of partially seeing children offers help to parents of children with visual handicaps in this discussion of the development of reading readiness in the child through the use of pictures and stories. Suggestions on the selection of books, type of books suitable for various ages in the preschool period, how to make story time an enjoyable and profitable experience for the child, and other aids to learning are made. Included is a list of popular picture books used successfully by the author in her work with young visually handicapped children.

CHIROPODY

940. Krivit, Howard J. (Lincoln Village Med. Center, 6199 N. Lincoln, Chicago, Ill.)

Chiropody in a home for the aged. Nursing World. June, 1956. 130:6: 25-26.

The author, staff chiropodist of Drexel Home for the Aged, Chicago, discusses the need for, and values of, geriatric chiropody, types of conditions treated at the Home, and methods of correcting foot problems. Chiropodial care, in effect at the Home for 13 years, has been one of the most important of the medical services provided.

CLEFT PALATE

941. MacCollum, Donald W. (300 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Habilitation of the cleft-palate patient, by Donald W. MacCollum, Sylvia Onesti Richardson, and Lennard T. Swanson. N. Eng. J. Med. Feb. 16, 1956. 254:299-307. Reprint.

CLEFT PALATE (continued)

A report of an investigation to evaluate the long-range results of surgical management and over-all care of children whose cleft palates were repaired at Children's Medical Center, Boston. The study was motivated by the fact that clinical experience at the Center has not found the bony distortions of the face as reported from other centers and interpreted as due to early surgery. It is the authors' belief that speech results in children whose palates were repaired before the establishment of speech patterns are so good that continuation of the policy of early repair is warranted. Out of a total of 1034 children operated upon for cleft palate at the Center, 164 were seen for detailed follow-up.

COLOR

942. Reichel, Samuel M. (V. A. Hosp., Batavia, N. Y.)

Color therapy for environmental monotony in chronic disease hospitals. Hospitals. June 1, 1956. 30:11:54-55.

Psychologically, physiologically, and aesthetically, the value of utilizing color, especially in linens, in the chronic hospital is enormous. The use of white emphasizes the abnormal and severe hospital atmosphere, may be partly responsible for visual fatigue, and is undesirable from the aesthetic standpoint. Colors which can be used and the manner in which they are distributed are discussed.

CONGENITAL DEFECT

See 955; 959; 993.

DEAF--SOUTH AFRICA

943. Jooste, H. S.

The rehabilitation of the deaf. S. African Med. J. May 12, 1956. 30:19:450-453.

Discusses the incidence of deafness in South Africa, the psychological problems encountered in treating deaf persons, other aspects of treatment, and rehabilitation services available in South Africa.

DEAF--ETIOLOGY

944. Sank, Diane (722 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)

Genetic and eugenic aspects of early total deafness, by Diane Sank and Franz J. Kallmann. Eugenics Quart. June, 1956. 3:2:69-74. Reprint.

A discussion of the causes and transmission of various forms of loss of hearing, statistics on incidence, theories of gene action in the transmission of early total deafness, counseling problems, and some possible solutions.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

945. Worthington, Anna May (State Dept. of Education, Columbus, Ohio)

Applying communication theory to education of the deaf. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1956. 101:3:280-287.

Communication Theory, more recently called Information Theory, was developed at Bell Telephone Laboratories where its principles were used in testing electrical communication systems. Their engineers were interested only in improving systems so that a signal would be encoded, transmitted, and decoded in such a way that the signal sent would correspond exactly with the signal

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

received. The writer discusses some of the problems the deaf child meets in receiving oral communication and in encoding his messages so that the hearer will understand correctly.

See also 999.

DEAF--SPEECH CORRECTION

946. Freud, Esti D. (444 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.)

Speech and voice training of the deaf; report on some techniques and experiments. Arch. Otolaryngology. Feb., 1956. 63:183-195. Reprint.

Gives an historical survey of developments in education of the deaf, and discusses various techniques for obtaining better speech in the deaf. The author describes some experiments in teaching speech to the deaf through touch impressions and the use of an apparatus called the "voice stimulator" for the control of speech rhythm, accent, and intensity. A case history illustrates its effectiveness.

DEAF-BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

947. American Foundation for the Blind (15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.)

Workshop for teachers of deaf-blind children; Hartford, Connecticut, June 27-30, 1955... New York, The Foundation, 1956. 35 p. (Group reports, no. 3) 40¢.

Discussions at the workshop were on three major areas of education and training of the deaf-blind child: 1) preschool training, 2) the educational program, and 3) evaluation. The deaf-blind child's readiness for school and the mental, social, and emotional factors involved, the urgent need for parent counseling, teaching methods, the school environment, and the relationship between home and school were covered. Techniques of presenting experience training and developing language and speech were discussed thoroughly. In considering evaluation, the workshop stressed the need for further research and expanded facilities for determining potentials of children with additional handicaps and the types of examinations required.

DRUG THERAPY

948. Bonello, Frank J. (608 S. Smith Ave., St. Paul 7, Minn.)

Chlorpromazine in general practice. Internatl. Record Med. Apr., 1956. 169:4:197-212. Reprint.

Explains the pharmacology and mode of action of the drug, its use in the treatment of both psychotic and neurotic syndromes, neurologic disorders, vascular diseases and tension states, pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, and terminal malignancies and uremia. Dosage and side effects are discussed.

See also 967.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--CALIFORNIA

949. California. Centinela Valley Committee for the Employment of the Physically Handicapped (4540 W. Century Blvd., Inglewood, Calif.)

Personnel and industrial relations reports on the employment of the physically handicapped. Inglewood, Calif., The Committee, 1956. 23 p.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--CALIFORNIA (continued)

Contents: Personnel planning in employing the handicapped at Northrop Aircraft, Inc., John B. Clark. -What personnel has learned from the handicapped at Repcal Brass Company, Ford Cowing. -Rehabilitation as a by-product of remunerative employment at Hughes Aircraft Company, W. Gerard Tuttle.

This booklet is a companion piece to two others published by the Committee entitled "Two doctors report on the employment of the handicapped," and "The safety engineer reports on the employment of the physically handicapped."

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)--PLACEMENT--GT. BRIT.

950. Richardson, I. M. (Univ. of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland)

Experiment in resettling the disabled, by I. M. Richardson and R. D. Weir. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1956. 17:2-8.

Presents a preliminary analysis of results achieved with 84 disabled persons in the experimental Resettlement Clinic, the concerted work of the University of Aberdeen Department of Social Medicine, almoners in Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and local Ministry of Labour officials. Records from a six-month follow-up study suggest that age, skill, and attitude toward work are more important than disability in determining successful rehabilitation.

EXERCISE

951. Hellebrandt, F. A. (153 Morris St., Athens, Ohio)

Mechanisms of muscle training in man; experimental demonstration of the overload principle, by F. A. Hellebrandt and Sara Jane Houtz. Phys. Therapy Rev. June, 1956. 36:6:371-383.

"The end-results of many orthopedic procedures are affected significantly by measures introduced postoperatively to prevent or alleviate disuse atrophy of skeletal muscles. To elucidate the mechanisms of muscle training in man 620 experiments were performed on 17 normal adult subjects...." The paper presents an experimental demonstration of the overload principle and an evaluation of the efficacy of some of the clinical technics of applying strength developing exercises popularized in the last decade.

FOOT

952. Coonrad, Ralph W. (Broad and Englewood Sts., Durham, N.C.)

The importance of plantar muscles in paralytic varus feet, by Ralph W. Coonrad (and others). J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1956. 38-A:3:563-566.

"Of forty-seven nearly flail varus feet treated by triple arthrodesis between 1940 and 1949, twenty-two (46 per cent) had recurrent talipes varus; in ten of these feet the deformity was of sufficient degree to warrant surgical repositioning of the foot. Eighty-one of the recurrences could be attributed to intact functional plantar musculature, which was the most important deforming factor. Treatment of this problem consists in ablation of the deforming factor.... Similar treatment appears to be indicated for the child who is too young for stabilization but who has functional plantar musculature in an otherwise flail varus foot...."--Summary.

See also 922; 940.

HAND

953. Markee, J. E.

Nerve blocks and nerve lesions illustrating functional anatomy of the hand; student brochure for the film series of, by J. E. Markee (and others). New York, Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, n.d. (26) p. illus.

A booklet for use by medical students, physical therapists, occupational therapists, and orthopedic surgeons in conjunction with the film "Nerve blocks (and nerve lesions), illustrating the functional anatomy of the hand." The film (4 reels, 16mm, sound, in color) attempts to clarify some of the basic principles involved in the activity of the normal hand and the abnormal hand. Techniques employed are testing procedures, dissections, and animations. Also available with the film are a brochure for teachers, containing the script of the film, a filmstrip, and an exhibit which illustrate the summaries.

All are available from Division of Professional Education, Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

HANDICAPPED--SURVEYS

See 955.

HARD OF HEARING--ILLINOIS

954. Illinois. Commission for Handicapped Children (160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.)

Ears to hear; a guide for the development of hearing conservation programs in local communities. Chicago, The Commission, 1955. 36 p. illus.

Prepared by the Advisory Committee on Hearing Conservation and Rehabilitation of the Illinois Commission for Handicapped Children, this manual sets forth for the school administrator and public health personnel the steps in planning and carrying on a total program of hearing conservation. Much of the material is based on experiences gained in hearing conservation programs of the Will County Health Department and the Chicago Public Schools. Portions of the manual appeared in J. School Health, Dec., 1955. (See Rehabilitation Literature, Feb., 1956. #182) A description of services provided by statewide agencies in Illinois for the deaf and hard of hearing child is included.

HEALTH SERVICES--STATISTICS

955. New York. Committee on Statistical Program for the City of New York (505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.)

A statistical program for the Department of Health of the City of New York; recommendations to the Mayor by the . . . New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1956. 71 p. \$1.00

A report of a study, with recommendations on the statistical work of the New York City Department of Health by the Committee set up by Russell Sage Foundation. It covers current practices of collecting, processing and analyzing vital and morbidity statistics, those of mandatory reportable conditions, statistics in tuberculosis and venereal disease control, in environmental sanitation services, clinic and nursing statistics, and those in the program for handicapped children (p. 49-53).

HEART DISEASE

956. Zukel, William J. (Div. of Special Health Serv., U. S. Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.)

Cardiovascular disease programs for the community, by William J. Zukel, Herman E. Hilleboe, and Joseph T. Doyle. Public Health Rep. May, 1956. 71:5:425-435. Reprint.

What the public health officer can do to promote effective community programs for the prevention of disability and premature death in cardiovascular diseases. Discussed are primary prevention in various types of heart disease and secondary prevention measures for delaying cardiovascular disease and unnecessary complications. Research studies which can be carried on in the community are urged. The role of the public health officer in health education activities is stressed. Includes a bibliography of 72 references.

HEMIPLEGIA

See 935.

HEMIPLEGIA--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

957. Droller, H. (St. James Hospital, Leeds, Eng.)

Rehabilitation of the hemiplegic patient, by H. Droller and G. Thornely. Brit. J. Phys. Med. June, 1956. 19:6:135-139.

The principles and objectives of rehabilitation of elderly hemiplegic patients and occupational therapy aspects of treatment are discussed. Material is based on a follow-up study of the treatment of patients in an out-patient clinic after their discharge from the hospital.

HEMIPLEGIA--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

958. Shontz, Franklin C. (Highland View Hosp., Harvard Rd., Cleveland 22, Ohio)

Body-concept disturbances of patients with hemiplegia. J. Clinical Psych. July, 1956. 12:3:293-295. Reprint.

Purpose of the study was to devise and evaluate instruments for the measurement of body-concept disturbances in samples of hemiplegic and non-hemiplegic individuals. Results support the hypothesis that body-concept disturbances are frequently-appearing concomitants of hemiplegia, particularly when hemiplegia is the result of a lesion in the dominant cerebral hemisphere. "... To explain the present findings, it is possible to postulate a specific kind of 'body-concept aphasia' which may affect the particular aspects of associative or cognitive functioning related to body senses in general. If such an aphasia exists it is significant in and of itself and might well be considered a basis for many problems of rehabilitation and perhaps also for emotional maladjustments in certain groups of the physically disabled...."

HEREDITY

959. Anderson, Ray C. (Dept. of Pediatrics, Univ. Hospitals, Minneapolis, Minn.)

Genetic and familial aspects of central nervous conditions in children. Minn. Med. Feb., 1956. 39:2:112-114. Reprint.

A discussion of the patterns of inheritance in various diseases and anomalies, with a tabulation of hereditary and familial conditions of the central nervous system which present themselves in children.

See also 944.

HOBBIES

960. Curtis, K. D.

Patterns in buttons. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1:22-23.

Fascinating possibilities in button collecting as a hobby and sources of information for the beginner are discussed.

961. McWhirter, Peggy

Michigan's "farming" project proves that even weeds can be fun. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1:18-19.

Describes a horticultural therapy program at Camp Easter Seal, a day camp operated by the Genesee County chapter of the Michigan Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Carried on indoors because of inclement weather, the project consisted of a model farm with "crops" grown in all sorts of containers. Special methods of chemical gardening allowed for completion of the project within the time allotted to it. It aroused great interest when exhibited at garden shows in Flint and Detroit and was awarded several prizes.

HOME ECONOMICS

962. Harris, Ronald (Devonshire Royal Hosp., Buxton, England)

Reabling the physically disabled housewife. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1956. 17:2-8.

Discusses the great need for rehabilitation services for disabled home-makers both in the United States and Great Britain and describes the household training unit established at Devonshire Royal Hospital in England in 1953, its services, and the major difficulties encountered in resettlement of the housewife. Although no provision is made under the Disabled Persons Act of 1944 for resettlement of the housewife, local authorities are providing welfare services.

LARYNGECTOMY

963. Lueders, Oscar W. (511 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Use of electrolarynx in speech rehabilitation. A. M. A. Arch. Otolaryngology. Feb., 1956. 63:2:133-134. Reprint.

A review of the literature attests to the psychic trauma of laryngectomy; many patients are unable, because of physical or psychological reasons, to learn esophageal speech. For these, use of the electrolarynx, an electronic instrument powered by a small battery, is recommended. The advantages and disadvantages of the instrument are discussed.

LEG

964. Bost, Frederic C. (384 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.)

Experiences with lengthening of the femur over an intramedullary rod, by Frederic C. Bost and Loren J. Larsen. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1956. 38-A:3:567-584.

"The intramedullary rod has been used to control the alignment of the osteotomized fragments in twenty-three operations performed for the lengthening of the femur, and it has been found to be eminently satisfactory, eliminating many of the difficulties which were formerly encountered in maintaining the position of the osteotomized fragments. In addition to the conventional osteotomies by step-cut or oblique section, a transverse osteotomy has been

LEG (continued)

performed. The combination of the intramedullary rod and the transverse osteotomy has simplified the femoral-lengthening operation and has afforded the best means yet known for the control of the fragments...."-Summary. The basis of this report on the surgical techniques and analysis of results was a clinical study by the author's.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

965. Lokey, Julian (Caswell Training School, Kinston, N. C.)

Unusual cranial deformities and associated anomalies in defective persons. N. Carolina Med. J. May, 1956. 17:5:223-225.

Three unusual anatomic entities, observed during 16 months of service by the author in an institution for the care and training of the mentally defective, are discussed. The conditions described are ocular hypertelorism, congenital oxycephaly, and gargoylism. A brief discussion of the author's paper by Dr. Lenox D. Baker follows the article.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY

966. Butler, Alfred (Research Dept., Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

The relationship of cephalo-pelvic disproportionate dystocia to intellectual development of the child. Training School Bul. June, 1956. 53:4:83-96.

An article reviewing recent literature on the role of birth trauma in causation of mental defects and reporting a follow-up study of children known to have had difficult birth due to cephalo-pelvic disproportion. The investigation, as a whole, revealed no relationship between difficult birth due to disproportion and later intellectual development of the child. It was concluded that cephalo-pelvic disproportion, at least where modern obstetric care is available, does not contribute to the frequency of mental retardation in the children involved nor have an appreciable effect upon intellectual development.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

967. Garrison, Mortimer, Jr. (Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Use of Chlorpromazine and reserpine in mentally defective children. Training School Bul. May, 1956. 53:3:55-63.

Covers a brief review of previous studies on the use of chlorpromazine and reserpine with mentally defective persons, especially institutionalized children. Both drugs have been used at the Training School for over a year; the author gives his clinical impressions of the value of the drugs. A tabulation of results shows differences from person to person in age, intellectual levels, diagnosis, and dosages. Behavioral changes while under medication and the use of additional supportive therapy are indicated. The author concludes that these medications may be beneficial in affecting emotional disturbances and make the individual more accessible to treatment.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

968. National Association for Retarded Children (99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.)

The evaluation and treatment of the mentally retarded child in clinics; papers given at a professional training institute, March 14-17, 1956, New York... co-sponsored by New York Medical College and the.... New York, The Assn., 1956. 132 p. \$1.25.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS (continued)

Contains abstracts of the proceedings of an institute intended as a training program for professional workers in the fields of medicine, psychology, social work, and other professional disciplines to foster, through clinic centers, improved services for the mentally retarded. Its purpose was to broaden the understanding of the best team methods in rendering clinical services to the mentally retarded, to make available the best knowledge and techniques for diagnosis and treatment in clinics, and to provide training and experience to qualified professional personnel in the various fields. Papers discuss factors in the evaluation of mental retardation, problems in differential diagnosis, teamwork in treatment of the mentally retarded, family and environmental factors in treatment, clinics in a total community program for the retarded, and administrative and organizational problems in clinics.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 988.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION

969. Schlanger, Bernard B. (Training School, Vineland, N.J.)

An investigation of retarded brain-damaged children with delayed speech and language. Training School Bul. May, 1956. 53:3:64-74.

A report of a study of 12 children with severely delayed speech and language development, all of whom were diagnosed as brain-injured. An extended program of speech therapy was administered and evaluation of improvement in speech and auditory discrimination made after a period of 18 to more than 24 months. The author concludes that "there is an apparent, though possibly concomitant, relationship in the speech development and the auditory word discrimination demonstrated by the retarded children in the study...." In many subjects in this study, he feels that distraction and inattention may result from the inhibition of incoming sensory cues.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SURVEYS

970. Goodman, Melvin B. (Yale Univ. School of Med., New Haven, Conn.)

A prevalence study of mental retardation in a metropolitan area, by Melvin B. Goodman (and others). Am. J. Public Health. June, 1956. 46: 6:702-707.

A report of some of the findings of the initial phase of a survey of mental retardation in Onondaga County, New York, conducted by the Community Mental Health Research Unit of the New York State Mental Health Commission. Data given here may help to answer some of the questions arising when planning programs of community health service. The two main findings revealed by the study were that "mental retardation" is not a fixed characteristic of individual children, but a "complex set of manifestations of some children's relationship with their immediate environment. The data of this survey indicate that this relationship ceases to exist spontaneously in many children after the age of 14...." Secondly, I.Q. scores are unevenly distributed among children reported as retarded, many having scores over 75 and some over 90.

MENTAL DISEASE--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

971. Stotsky, Bernard A. (V. A. Hospital, Brockton, Mass.)

Vocational tests as measures of performance of schizophrenics in two rehabilitation activities. J. Clinical Psych. July, 1956. 12:3:236-242.

"Vocational tests of aptitude and interest, developed or adapted for use with a predominantly chronic group of schizophrenic patients, were studied in terms of their ability to differentiate patients rated high in performance in two rehabilitation activities from patients rated low and also in terms of their ability to predict the outcome of rehabilitation treatment. . . ." Findings of the study revealed that the three aptitude tests employed discriminated between high and low patients at significant levels of confidence for both samples. No significant differences were obtained on the interest test. Aptitude tests in all but two instances were able to predict outcome of treatment significantly better than chance. Aptitude seemed to be more important than interest for successful performance in this type of rehabilitation activity (manual arts therapy and educational therapy). It was concluded that (vocational tests adapted for neuropsychiatric patients can assist in planning rehabilitation treatment and predicting outcome.

MENTAL HYGIENE

972. Braceland, Francis J. (200 Retreat Ave., Hartford 2, Conn.)

The compleat person. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1:11-12, 28-29.

One of the nation's foremost leaders in the field of psychiatry discusses the psychology of physical illness, the wide range of reactions encountered in patients with the same physical disability, factors in adjustment to chronic illness, and the need to place the treatment program on a realistic level. High individual motivation and high group morale have been found to be the means of preventing neuroses and disability.

973. West, Lelia

"Those who face mischance make a stimulating company." Crippled Child. June 1956. 34:1:7-8, 26.

A double amputee who makes frequent public appearances in exhibits of ballroom dancing tells, from her own experiences, how some of the problems of physical handicap can be met and counsels parents on the best ways to help their handicapped children become independent and useful individuals. As a wife and mother she is well aware of the need to instill the proper mental attitudes in the developing child.

974. Cohen, Jonathan (300 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Muscular dystrophy, by Jonathan Cohen, Robert Schwartz, and Charles A. Janeway. Health News, N. Y. State Dept. of Health. May, 1956. 33:5:5-14.

"A review of the various types of muscular dystrophy, the problems associated with the care and treatment of patients, and some of the more recent efforts to solve these problems."--Ed. note. Illustrated.

MYASTHENIA GRAVIS

975. Garland, Hugh (General Infirmary of Leeds, Leeds, Eng.)

Myasthenia gravis; a personal study of 60 cases, by Hugh Garland and A. N. G. Clark. Brit. Med. J. June 2, 1956. 4978:1259-1262.

In same issue: Myasthenia gravis (an editorial), p. 1283-1284.

MYASTHENIA GRAVIS (continued)

Estimates of the incidence of the disease in Great Britain are made and an analysis of the case material in 60 patients observed in 15 years of civilian private and hospital practice provides information on age at onset, signs and symptoms, methods of treatment, mortality, remissions, and the current assessment of the disease in patients in this series.

The editorial reviews the literature on diagnostic tests, drug therapy and surgical treatment of the disease.

976. Osserman, Kermit E. (4 E. 89th St., New York 28, N. Y.)

Nursing care in myasthenia gravis, by Kermit E. Osserman and Elaine Kahn Shapiro. Nursing World. June, 1956. 130:6:12-14.

A discussion of the specialized knowledge of medications and techniques, as well as the nursing care, required in myasthenia gravis, particularly when surgery is necessary. Dr. Osserman is Physician in Charge of the Myasthenia Gravis Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

977. Markee, J. E.

The autonomic nervous system; a student brochure for use with the sound motion picture "The Autonomic Nervous System," (Reels 1 and 2), by J. E. Markee (and others). New York, Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, n.d. 24 p. illus.

Prepared as an aid in making the most effective use of the film as a learning tool for medical students, physical therapists, neurologists, psychologists, and orthopedic surgeons, the booklet contains a discussion of Reels 1 & 2, with considerable supplementary material and expansion of some descriptions that do not appear in the script of the film. Reel 1 demonstrates the general pattern of the parasympathetic and sympathetic innervation of structures; Reel 2 is concerned primarily with a more detailed study of the sympathetic innervation of thoracic and abdominal viscera. A "Brochure for Teachers," also for use with the film, contains the script as recorded. Key diagrams used in Reels 1 & 2 are incorporated in a film strip enclosed with the motion picture.

The brochures and motion picture are available from the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York 5, New York.

See also 953.

NURSING

978. Morrissey, Alice B. (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

Preparation of the nurse for her role in rehabilitation. Ohio Nurses Rev. May, 1956. 31:5:21-27. Reprint.

Educational preparation of nurses on the undergraduate and graduate level for their role in rehabilitation is discussed. Beside practicing basic nursing care in the rehabilitation of patients, the nurse should be able to work co-operatively with other members of the rehabilitation team, serving as a coordinator of services; she must be acquainted with the philosophy and special techniques of rehabilitation services.

See also 927; 1029.

NURSING--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

979. National League for Nursing (2 Park Ave., New York 16, N.Y.)

Teaching rehabilitative aspects of nursing; suggestions for a modified roleplaying technique in demonstrating the nursing care of the elderly patient with a fractured hip, by... Nursing Advisory Services for Orthopedics and Poliomyelitis. New York, The League (1956). 32 p. 35¢.

Contains a skit and directions for its use to demonstrate the total care given a patient and his family throughout the term of illness and emphasizing the team approach. Useful for classroom teaching and for in-service education programs, it can be adapted to show care in any field of nursing. Scenes are complete units which can be used alone. No written dialogue is given but a detailed outline of action in each scene is included. The pamphlet is being published for wider distribution because of the interest it created when presented at a section meeting of the American College of Surgeons and the Natl. League for Nursing biennial convention in 1955.

OSTEOMYELITIS

980. Kessel, A. W. L.

Acute osteomyelitis. Brit. Med. J. June 9, 1956. 4979:1352-1353.

A review of the pathology, clinical features, differential diagnosis, treatment and prognosis in acute osteomyelitis, emphasizing the importance of early diagnosis and differential diagnosis.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

981. Rand, Robert W. (354 S. Orange Dr., Los Angeles 36, Calif.)

Surgical occlusion of anterior choroidal arteries in parkinsonism; clinical and neuropathological findings, by Robert W. Rand, W. Jann Brown and W. Eugene Stern. Neurology. June, 1956. 6:6:390-401.

In a previous paper by Dr. Rand (and others), which appeared in California Med., 1954, 81:276, early results of surgical occlusion of the anterior choroidal artery in 4 parkinsonian patients were presented. The present report deals with the follow-up clinical and neuropathologic observations on these four patients as well as one additional patient, all of whom were refractory to medical treatment. An analysis of treatment by surgical occlusion is presented with case documentation and a review of the pertinent literature. Failure to alleviate symptoms of parkinsonism and the attendant complication of paresis was disappointing. Reasons for failure are discussed.

PARAPLEGIA

982. Heyl, Henry L. (Hitchcock Foundation, Hanover, N.H.)

Some practical aspects in the rehabilitation of paraplegics. J. Neurosurgery. Mar., 1956. 13:2:184-189. Reprint.

The author, Executive Director of the Hitchcock Foundation and an active neurosurgeon until stricken with paraplegia in 1951, recounts some dangers of an overenthusiastic physical-training program. Most important is the releasing of enthusiasm and a sense of social independence in the paraplegic for the modification of paraplegic preoccupations. Economic independence is necessary for the reestablishment and maintenance of self-respect. Contact with normal people will, the author believes, aid the paraplegic far more than placing him constantly with his fellow paraplegics.

PARAPLEGIA--BIOGRAPHY

983. McAdam, Terry (Washburn Univ., Topeka, Kan.)

Some second thoughts. Paraplegia News. July, 1956. 10:93:10, 12, 16.

The paraplegic author of "Very Much Alive," (See Bulletin on Current Literature, Apr., 1955, #428) tells of his experiences and some of the correspondence received since publication of the book. He deplores the attitude of some that physical disability is a manifestation of God's "will" and that if one has faith, one can eventually walk. Such attitudes are unrealistic and cannot help the psychological adjustment of the paraplegic. He also stresses the great need for public education on the problems of paraplegia and continued programs of services and research to further benefit paraplegics.

PARAPLEGIA--EQUIPMENT

See 1000.

PARENT EDUCATION

984. Fleischer, Ernest (State Univ. of New York, 225 W. 24th St., New York 11, N. Y.)

An idea for a guidance program, by Ernest Fleischer, Madeline Karl, and Marguerite Eversden. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1:27.

Parent groups have indicated a need for a summarization of parent guidance information in a form readily available and simple to read. The authors offer here a "Primer for Parents," which states briefly the objectives and aims of parental attitudes toward the handicapped child.

See also 928; 973.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED

985. Kellogg, Alicia W.

The art of seeing with little sight. Sight-Saving Rev. Spring, 1956. 26:1:17-18.

"The author's personal courage and resourcefulness are reflected in this message to those with limited vision...."--Ed. note. Although she has only about 8 per cent physical sight, she still is able to carry on a normal life and earn her own living. She gives some suggestions for coping with the problems of near-blindness.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--SPECIAL EDUCATION

986. Foote, Franklin M. (Natl. Soc. for the Prevention of Blindness, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

Classrooms for partially seeing children. Exceptional Children. May, 1956. 22:8:318-320, 341-342.

The fifth in a series of articles, edited by Jack W. Birch, dealing with problems of providing buildings and physical facilities for handicapped children. It covers types and placement of furniture, special equipment, storage facilities, illumination of the classroom, and dimensions of the sight conservation room. Illustrations of arrangement of desks to avoid window brightness and selected reflectances of room paint or finish are included.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

987. Graham, Ray (Ill. State Dept. of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.)

Upgrading educational facilities for children who are partially seeing. Sight-Saving Rev. Summer, 1956. 26:2:97-103.

In same issue: Upgrading educational facilities for partially seeing children; a working conference; Chairman, Mrs. Hazel C. McIntire, p. 104-109.

While special education has made great advances, the writer states there is need for further evaluation of programs and facilities. In this article he is particularly concerned with the improvement of facilities for the partially seeing. Discussed are the need to recognize the partially seeing as normal children with visual handicaps, state and local levels of responsibility in providing special facilities, the problem of integration, the need for understanding and cooperation of medical and educational resources, the importance of the teacher in special education programs, and recognition of the worth of the special teacher.

In the summary of the Working Conference, held at the 1956 Annual Conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, are reported views on the school superintendent's responsibilities in special education and administrative planning, as well as planning within the local schools attended by partially seeing children.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

988. McCartney, Louise Dawley (1315 S. St. Paul St., Denver, Colo.)

A program of motor therapy for young mentally deficient children of the non-familial type. Training School Bul. June, 1956. 53:4:98-105.

In a previous article (annotated in Bulletin on Current Literature, July, 1954, #685) the author described a broad differential program for the exogenous group of mentally retarded, presenting the program in its various aspects as related to sensory-motor coordination, auditory discrimination, visual discrimination, mental abilities, communicative arts, writing, understanding numbers, motor therapy and pre-vocational readiness. The present article reports educational experiences with mentally deficient children of non-familial origin with I.Q. ranges from 50 to 70, mental ages 3-6 to 5-2, and chronological ages 6-10 years, who showed characteristics indicative of developmental needs in the motor area. Examples of lessons planned as directed therapy to help these children control and coordinate movements and acquire better manual ability, skill, and equilibrium are included.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

989. Shands, A. R., Jr. (Alfred I. duPont Institute, Wilmington, Dela.)

A few remarks on physical therapy by an orthopaedist. Phys. Therapy Rev. June, 1956. 36:6:402-405.

An editorial.

Dr. Shands defines the responsibilities of the American Physical Therapy Association on the national, state and local levels, regarding legislation, the establishment of basic standards of good practice, rehabilitation efforts, public relations and public education, and the promotion of adequate physical therapy facilities in the local community.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--LEGISLATION

990. Robinson, Barbara Oak (1220 Claflin Rd., Manhattan, Kan.)

The physical therapy profession and the political process. Phys. Therapy Rev. June, 1956. 36:6:391-398.

A review of the historical background of physical therapy as a profession, the organization of the American Physical Therapy Association, its political role on both the federal and state level, and an interpretation of significant findings on the profession's varied interest in legislative action.

POLIOMYELITIS--EQUIPMENT

See 924; 1000.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

991. Neu, Harold N. (324 City Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha 2, Neb.)

The problem of the long-term respirator patient, by Harold N. Neu and Harold A. Ladwig. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. June, 1956. 37:6:351-357.

Discussed are simple methods of evaluating respiratory capacity, an appraisal of their usefulness, physical therapy and mechanical procedures used to increase capacity, and the necessity for weaning the patient from the tank respirator wherever possible. The respiratory center can function as part of the department of rehabilitation, the authors believe, demonstrating evidence of the value of the multi-disciplinary approach to the problems of the severely disabled.

See also 922; 952; 953.

POSTURE

992. Cicienia, Erbert F. (N. Y. State Rehab. Hosp., West Haverstraw, N. Y.)

Safety; a factor in functional training of the disabled child, by Erbert F. Cicienia and Morton Hoberman, with the technical assistance of Hyman L. Dervitz. West Haverstraw, N. Y., N. Y. State Rehabilitation Hospital (1956?) 19 p. illus.

An article giving information on safety and safety education as it applies daily work of the physical therapist in functional training of the disabled child. Described are factors of stability involved in proper body balance, the mechanics of stooping, lifting and carrying, spotting techniques in mat work, wheelchair activities, crutch balancing, ambulation, and in teaching functional activities, as well as lifting techniques in functional training.

This pamphlet was prepared for distribution at the exhibit at the American Medical Association's annual meeting, June 11-15, 1956, in Chicago.

PREMATURE BIRTH

993. Knobloch, Hilda (561 S. 17th St., Columbus 5, Ohio)

Neuropsychiatric sequelae of prematurity; a longitudinal study, by Hilda Knobloch (and others). J. Am. Med. Assn. June 16, 1956. 161:7:581-585.

An additional article in the series of studies of 4,700 premature infants born in Maryland in 1952 (see Rehabilitation Literature, May, 1956, #590). The present report presents an anterospective study of 992 infants, premature and full-term controls, and covers an evaluation of the neurological status and intellectual potential of the infants at 40 weeks of age. A Gesell developmental examination and a physical examination were given. Findings indicated that the incidence of abnormality increased as the birth weight of the infant decreased,

PREMATURE BIRTH (continued)

so that 50.9% of the infants with birth weight less than 1,501 gm. had defects ranging from minor neurological damage to severe intellectual deficiency. Some also had major visual handicaps.

PSYCHIATRY

994. American Congress on Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Symposium on contribution of psychiatry to physical medicine and rehabilitation. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. June, 1956. 37:6:341-351.

Contents: Contribution of psychiatry to research in physical medicine and rehabilitation, John C. Nemiah, p. 341-344. -How the psychiatrist can aid the physiatrist, Wm. Benham Snow, p. 344-346. -Role of the psychiatrist on a rehabilitation service, Saul H. Fisher, p. 347-348. -Contribution of psychiatry to physical medicine and rehabilitation, A. Ray Dawson, p. 349-351.

995. Diamond, Herbert (255 S. 17th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.)

Some psychiatric problems of the physically disabled. Am. J. Occupational Ther. May-June, 1956. 10:3:113-117.

The disabled patient is a person with a problem which he cannot solve without outside help; awareness and understanding of the psychological factors and their effective handling constitutes the essence of successful therapy. Psychiatric problems arise in general from the patient, himself, his problems, and also from the therapist-patient relationship. Primary sources of difficulty are the patient's regressive responses to disability and transferences to the therapist as well as the therapist's feelings and reactions to the patient.

See also 1027.

PSYCHOLOGY

996. Aldrich, C. Knight (Dept. of Psychiatry, Univ. of Chicago School of Med., Chicago, Ill.)

Emotional problems in convalescence. Indust. Med. and Surg. June, 1956. 25:6:245-247.

"Emotional problems of convalescence, either prolonged or shortened, stem from unsolved dependency problems which revert to early childhood. The application of techniques to determine whether a patient longs for, prefers, fears, or is ashamed of dependency gives the physician an opportunity to take steps to counteract the patient's intrapersonal tendencies toward an unsatisfactory convalescence."--Summary.

997. Freeman, Gerald G. (Dept. of Speech, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Peer evaluation of children in speech correction class, by Gerald G. Freeman and James A. Sonnega. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. June, 1956. 21:2:179-182.

A report of a study which sought objective evidence to support or refute the belief that a speech handicap in children is necessarily a social handicap and that defective speech is an important factor in determining how a child is evaluated by his peers.

PSYCHOLOGY (continued)

"According to the data collected, children who attend speech correction class are chosen less often by their peers when the basis for selection is predominantly speech ability. This seems to indicate that the speech defective children in the sample were recognized as having impaired speaking ability."--Conclusions.

998. Kvaraceus, William C. (Boston Univ. School of Education, 332 Bay State Rd., Boston 15, Mass.)

Acceptance-rejection and exceptionality. Exceptional Children. May, 1956. 22:8:328-331.

In spite of gains in public and parental acceptance of exceptional children, progress has been slow in the acceptance of both the delinquent and the gifted child. Even among professional workers negative attitudes toward these two areas of exceptionality are evident. To check the hypothesis of particularized rejection among various categories of deviates, reactions of 84 summer session students enrolled in a course on exceptional children were recorded. Results were as expected; the majority expressed a preference to work with the superior and gifted child. In itself this attitude constitutes a rejection of all other categories of deviation.

See also 1030.

READING

999. Streeter, Helen M. (W. Va. School for the Deaf, Romney, W. Va.)

A study of the dependent clause in primary reading of the deaf. Am. Annals of the Deaf. May, 1956. 101:3:288-297.

Mastery of the subordinate clause is a basic requirement for success in primary reading. Presented here is a study of the latest editions of a set of basic readers in which the great importance of the two connecting words "that" and "when" was noted. The author suggests drills in the habitual present tense, to assist the child in developing certain reading skills, but numerous drills should be given in the language class on dependent clauses before the child sees them in the reading text. Through this approach he will attack his reading problems with greater ease and achieve better understanding of what is read.

See also 939.

READING--EQUIPMENT

1000. Moore, Josephine C.

Reading aids for a quadriplegic patient. Am. J. Occupational Ther. May-June, 1956. 10:3:119-120, 133.

Described are a book rack, mouthpiece pageturner, and holder designed to aid a quadriplegic patient whose remaining muscular functions are flexion, extension, lateral flexion, and extension and rotation of the head. The only other active motion is slight supination of the right forearm, which is of no functional value. Construction details are included.

On p. 121 of this same issue is an article "Ejectable mouth stick," by Mildred C. Ey, describing a device adapted to writing or painting which enables a patient to readily lift a pen or brush from the work surface.

REHABILITATION

1001. Boyd, Harold B.

Advances in conquering crippling. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1: 4-6, 26.

Dr. Boyd, long actively identified in work for the benefit of the physically disabled, tells of advances in medicine, the production of prostheses, and the many professional services to aid in rehabilitation of the handicapped. He also believes that in this age of specialization the handicapped person, will, if properly motivated, be able to conquer the effects of crippling through the maximum use of his mind.

1002. Smiley, J. A. (Short Bros. & Harland, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland)

Some aspects of rehabilitation within industry. Rehabilitation. Spring, 1956. 17:19-24.

A discussion of some of the psychosomatic aspects of disability and their effect on the success of rehabilitation, as well as measures which rehabilitation services can provide for overcoming lack of motivation.

See also 962; 978; 982.

REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

1003. Bakwin, Harry (132 E. 71st St., New York 21, N. Y.)

American Academy of Pediatrics proceedings and reports; the President comments (on the "team approach"). Pediatrics. Mar., 1956. 17:3:405-406.

Letters to the Editor in reply to...: "Team approach", by Richard G. Skinner, Jr., and Seymour S. Bluestone. Pediatrics. June, 1956. 17:6: 968-970.

Dr. Bakwin reports a discussion occurring at a recent conference of Regions VII and VIII of the American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Medical Education during which Dr. Charles May challenged the concept of the "team approach" to care of the "exceptional" child. Dr. Bakwin agrees with Dr. May that the term "team approach" implies a diffusion of responsibility and that it is very necessary to the child and to his parents that the physician alone should be responsible for the direction of treatment.

In the June issue the letters from Drs. Skinner and Bluestone give their views on the "team approach" in services to handicapped children. Both the advantages and disadvantages are discussed.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

1004. United Nations. Department of Public Information

Living whole lives; help for handicapped persons on an international scale. United Nations Rev. Mar., 1956. 12 p. illus. Reprint.

The rehabilitation program of United Nations, one of the many social welfare programs of the organization concerned with raising standards of living throughout the world, is described. Assistance provided in the development of rehabilitation services in many countries is discussed; illustrations picture work carried on in centers in India, Korea, Yugoslavia, Guatemala, Egypt, Venezuela, and Indonesia.

REHABILITATION--STUDY UNITS AND COURSES

See 979; 1022.

RELIGION

See 983.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

See 986.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--ADMINISTRATION

1005. Lammie, Elizabeth K.

Sheltered employment. Bul., Natl. Assn. Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs. June, 1956. p. 9-15.

In same issue: The sheltered workshop; business or charity?, by Mrs. Wm. Henry Parker, p. 6-9.

A discussion of the purposes of sheltered employment, the types of persons who can benefit from such services, the administrative problems of obtaining work for the sheltered workshop and selling the services of the shop, what constitutes an adequate staff, and the effect of the minimum wage law on sheltered workshops.

Mrs. Parker states her reasons for believing that the sheltered workshop is justifiably both a business and a charitable enterprise and deplors the present trend in many communities where the workshop rejects the severely handicapped applicant because his productivity is too low. Mrs. Lammie, in her remarks following Mrs. Parker's address, agrees with the definition of the workshop but feels that it should not become a dumping ground for clients who cannot be successfully placed elsewhere.

SOCIAL SERVICE

1006. Freeman, Lucy

Better human relations; the challenge of social work. New York, Public Affairs Committee, c1956. 28 p. (Public Affairs pamph. no. 97A)

Explains the nature of social work and provides information as to the knowledge, skill and attitudes needed by social workers in modern society. Opportunities in social work as a career are discussed.

Available from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

SOCIAL WELFARE--SURVEYS

1007. New York. New York State Association of Councils and Chests (105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.)

The Utica study; a pilot study of local-national relationships among voluntary health and welfare agencies using Utica, New York as the local base, sponsored by...and the National Social Welfare Assembly. New York, The Association, 1956. 89 p. Mimeo. Paperbound. \$1.50

A report of a study made to provide a sounder basis for the exploration and evaluation of the services and values of national agencies to local communities and the methods and adequacy of financial support of national agencies. The first section of the report covers local-national relationships between the group of nationals that have local voluntary agency affiliates in Utica and the second section deals with nationals without local affiliates. A brief summary is given of the purpose and scope of each agency. Material included in the report is descriptive and illustrative; there is no intent to evaluate either national or local agencies.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

1008. Carlsen, Anne H. (Crippled Children's School, Jamestown, N.D.)

The question of school. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1:13-15.

The Superintendent of a resident school for crippled children considers how parents may prepare their child for entrance in the special school away from his home environment, so that the child will not suffer feelings of rejection by the parents.

1009. Hill, Arthur S. (369 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.)

A critical glance at special education. Exceptional Children. May, 1956. 22:8:315-317, 344.

A discussion of the progress made in special education, as well as some of the pitfalls to be avoided in the future development of services for exceptional children. The author condemns unrealistic attitudes, the setting of impossible goals for handicapped children, unsound administrative policies, and the lack of acceptance of parent groups.

1010. Lord, F. E. (Los Angeles State Coll., Los Angeles, Calif.)

A realistic look at special classes; extracts from the President's address. Exceptional Children. May, 1956. 22:8:321-325, 342.

Minneapolis Convention speech, I.C.E.C., April 4, 1956.

Problems related to special day school classes and their implications for research, teacher education, administrative leadership, and parent education are considered in the light of current practices and policies of state programs of special education.

See also 1028.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--NEBRASKA

1011. Nebraska. State Department of Education (State Capitol, Lincoln, Neb.)

Special education; a guide for providing programs for handicapped children in Nebraska public schools, prepared by Vernon E. Hungate, William R. Carriker, and Dorothy E. Holland. Lincoln, The Dept., 1955. 29 p.

Provides information on legislative provisions for special education in Nebraska, outlines specific procedures for organizing programs, and sets forth the aims and policies of special education. A bibliography of suggested references for professional personnel, parents and laymen is included.

SPEECH CORRECTION

1012. Black, Martha E. (Ill. Off. of Public Instruction, 401 Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill.)

Analysis of the games technic, by Martha E. Black and Ruth Ann Sokol Ludwig. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. June, 1956. 21:2:183-187. Reprint.

The judicious use of games in speech correction work increases efficiency and adds interest, motivation, and variety to teaching; however, it should be emphasized that games are but a means to an end. Criteria for evaluating games in terms of usefulness in speech correction are discussed and suggestions for selection and preparation of materials are made.

See also 997.

SPINAL CORD

1013. Windle, W. F. (Dr. Littrell, Dept. of Anatomy, Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C.)

Regeneration in the cord of spinal monkeys, by W. F. Windle (and others). Neurology. June, 1956. 6:6:420-428.

A report of a series of experiments with spinal monkeys, on the basis of which it was concluded that some regeneration of intraspinal neurons occurred in these animals under therapy with Piromen which, in some way, played a permissive role. Even under the most favorable conditions, however, regeneration of intraspinal neurons was slight in contrast with that in cats and with that of extramedullary spinal nerve root fibers. The intraspinal fibers were soon choked off by a dense collagenous scar and no functional restitution ensued.

STATE SERVICES--ILLINOIS

1014. Illinois. Commission for Handicapped Children (160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.)

Proceedings, 11th Governor's Conference on Exceptional Children sponsored by Chicago, The Commission, 1956. 4 pamphlets.

Contents: Public health is prevention; public health activities and community projects to prevent handicapping conditions in children. -Healthy group experience for the handicapped child, by Paul Simon. -Working together for the handicapped child; the social worker on the rehabilitation team, by Edward F. Lis, M. D. -Group projects for handicapped children; selected papers from the Sectional Meeting on Use of Healthy Group Experience to Prevent Maladjustment.

STUTTERING

1015. LaFollette, A. C. (32 Grosvenor St., Athens, Ga.)

Parental environment of stuttering children. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. June, 1956. 21:2:202-207.

"...to explore certain aspects of the parental environment of stuttering children, a battery of tests was self-administered to the parent or parents of 85 stutterers constituting the experimental group; the same tests were administered to the parents in 50 homes, constituting the control group, where no significant speech defects were exhibited by the children. It was discovered that parents of the experimental group showed a greater tendency toward submissiveness than did parents of the control group, and that fathers of the experimental group showed a greater tendency toward submissiveness than did the mothers. When the fathers of the experimental group were compared with fathers of the control group, they showed greater submissive tendencies and less satisfactory mental health. ..."-Summary.

TUBERCULOSIS--MENTAL HYGIENE

1016. Moran, Louis J. (Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas)

Psychological concomitants to rate of recovery from tuberculosis, by Louis J. Moran (and others). J. Consulting Psych. June, 1956. 20:3:199-203.

"Rate of recovery from tuberculosis was estimated for 46 patients by the amount of time required for bacteriological conversion to occur. This criterion was then correlated with four classes of psychological measures: (a) behavior on the ward, (b) attitudes toward the hospital environment, (c) life history, and (d) responses to ten TAT cards. Variability in rate of

TUBERCULOSIS--MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

recovery from tuberculosis was found to be associated with adaptive behavior on the ward, associated to some degree with measures of fantasy, and unrelated to expressed attitudes or to pre-hospital behavior, as measured...."--Summary.

TUBERCULOSIS--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

1017. Best, Harold L.

The value of occupational therapy with hospitalized tuberculosis patients. Am. J. Occupational Ther. May-June, 1956. 10:3:111-112, 132.

"Twenty-seven pairs of patients, hospitalized for pulmonary tuberculosis, matched for age, sex, color, and disease classification were separated into control and experimental groups. The experimental group participated in occupational therapy and the control group although motivated were kept waiting for admission to this program. Scores on a test of personality, the California Personality Test, showed the experimental group differed significantly from the control group on these test measures of personal and social adjustment. Particular differences were noted on tests which measured adjustment to the group. There is therefore test evidence for the merits of occupational therapy in a program of treatment of tuberculous patients."--Summary.

U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

1018. U. S. Children's Bureau

Your Children's Bureau; its current program. Washington, D.C., The Bureau, 1956. 48, vi p. (Children's Bur. publ. no. 357-1956)

A booklet describing the purposes and functions of the Bureau, its efforts in behalf of handicapped children, and how Federal grants from the Bureau are allotted.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C., at 20¢ a copy.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

1019. Gellman, William (Jewish Vocational Service, 231 S. Wells, Chicago, Ill.)

An attainable occupational goal. Crippled Child. June, 1956. 34:1:20-21.

Work, Dr. Gellman believes, is not only a matter of achievement but of achieving with others. The difficulties which the severely handicapped face in progressing vocationally are discussed; some of these fall within the areas of social and emotional adjustment as well as vocational.

1020. New York. Coordinating Council for Cerebral Palsy in New York City (47 W. 57th St., New York 19, N.Y.)

Vocational counseling and training of persons with cerebral palsy... report of the Committee on Vocational Counseling and Training, 1956. New York, The Council, 1956. 12 p.

A report on the special considerations in vocational rehabilitation of the cerebral palsied, the relation of the school and of the medical agency to the vocational agency and its program, the proper time for referral for vocational counseling, the functions of the vocational agency, and recommendations for improving vocational rehabilitation services to the cerebral palsied. Included is a medical form for referring the cerebral palsied person to vocational services.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (continued)

1021. Ohio. Columbus Goodwill Industries (1331 Edgehill Rd., Columbus, Ohio)
Columbus Work Evaluation Center. Bul., Natl. Assn. Sheltered Work-
shops and Homebound Programs. June, 1956. p. 2-5.

A report on the Work Evaluation Center of Columbus Goodwill Industries, outlining requirements for its location, types of clients served, services offered, method of referral, staff administrative policies, working schedule, and its statement of purposes.

VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCIES

See 1007.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

1022. National Council of Jewish Women (One W. 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.)

Children in today's world; a presentation and guides for study and discussion on "Children with special needs." New York, The Council, 1955. 3 pts.

Partial contents: Guides for study of children with special needs: Unit I. The mentally retarded child. -Unit II. The physically handicapped or disabled child. -Unit III. Children in trouble.

Presents materials developed by the committees on community services, contemporary Jewish affairs, and social legislation of the National Council of Jewish Women to serve as the basis of the program for Council sections. Suggested are program outlines for meetings, reading resources, study guides for discussion groups, and ways of promoting community understanding of and improved services for children with special needs.

WALKING

1023. Gordon, Edward E. (29th St. and Ellis Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.)

Physiological approach to ambulation in paraplegia. J. Am. Med. Assn.
June 23, 1956. 161:8:686-688.

"The intensity of effort involved in crutch walking was measured in 11 patients who represented three types of paraplegia. . . . Data from normally ambulant persons were obtained for comparison. Some patients were found to be so severely handicapped that they showed an unfavorable balance between total energy cost and ability to meet it for a given speed of ambulation. . . . Ambulation was seen to be impractical as a usual mode of progression for some paraplegic persons. Vocational training in a wheelchair is, for the most severely involved patients, better than demanding prolonged heroic efforts in a fruitless attempt at sustained ambulation."--Ed. summary.

See also 982.

WALKING--EQUIPMENT

1024. Blount, Walter P. (324 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 2, Wis.)

Don't throw away the cane. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1956.
38-A:3:695-708.

Presidential address, Annual Meeting, Am. Acad. of Orthopaedic Surgeons, Chicago, January, 1956.

A discussion of the value of the cane or the crutch to those patients who suffer injury to the hip and other conditions of an orthopedic nature. Roentgen plates illustrate surgical techniques and degenerative changes in orthopedic conditions.

New Books Briefly Noted

ADOLESCENCE

1025. Frank, Mary

Your adolescent at home and in school, by Mary and Lawrence K. Frank. New York, Viking Pr., 1956. 336 p. \$3.95.

From their own experience as parents and from close association over many years with parent guidance work, the authors provide sane and practical answers to the many questions arising during children's adolescence. In discussing the complexities of adolescents' situation at home and at school, the authors cover aspects of family relationships, the adolescent's physical and psychological development, the new demands made upon him by parents, teachers, and his peers. The infinite variety of behavior so produced presents problems that only the individual parent can solve in a way suitable to the individual child. The book's positive approach should provide wise counsel to bewildered parents seeking guidance.

BLIND

1026. Farrell, Gabriel

The story of blindness. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Pr., 1956. 270 p. \$4.00.

Dr. Farrell, who was for over twenty years director of Perkins Institution, approaches the subject of blindness historically, describing the social status of the blind in earlier times, the development of schools for the blind from the eighteenth century to the present day, and international developments in a form of writing for the blind. The education of the blind and their integration with the seeing were aims of Samuel Gridley Howe and his successors in the United States. Dr. Farrell covers not only how social responsibility has been recognized through special legislation for the blind but the problems involved in setting up such legislation.

The main part of the volume constituted the Lowell Lectures, given at Boston University in 1953; since then the lectures have been revised and amplified to include material illustrating attitudes toward blind persons and efforts of institutions and individuals to alleviate the condition of the blind and reduce the crippling consequences of blindness.

CHILD GUIDANCE

1027. Lippman, Hyman S.

Treatment of the child in emotional conflict. New York, Blakiston Div., McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1956. 298 p. \$6.00.

Drawing on his 25 years' experience at the Amherst H. Wilder Guidance Clinic, St. Paul, Minnesota, Dr. Lippman presents a picture of the wide range of psychiatric problems in childhood, illustrating his views toward therapy with many cases. He emphasizes the team approach of casework, clinical psychology, child psychiatry and group work and shows how these methods of treatment can overcome situations which cause the child to suffer and parents to be deeply concerned.

CHILD GUIDANCE--INSTITUTIONS

1028. Kornberg, Leonard

A class for disturbed children; a case study and its meaning for education. New York, Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 1955. 157 p. \$3.75.

In this study which was the basis for the doctoral degree at Teachers College, Columbia University, the author reports his five-months' experience in a classroom of emotionally disturbed children, residents of the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, Hawthorne, N. Y. Selected recordings of the class history, with a general outline of the interim events, are presented as well as the concrete approaches used in working with three particular boys in the class. Psychological reports of members of the class and excerpts of recordings, illustrating group action in a project, boy-girl interaction, and the author's handling of a "game role" are given in the appendix. New insight concerning the special problems of teaching the emotionally disturbed and the role of the classroom in helping severely aggressive or withdrawn children will be gained.

NURSING

1029. Benz, Gladys S.

Pediatric nursing. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1956. 634 p. illus., tabs. (3d edition) \$5.25.

In this textbook on the principles of nursing care of children, the emphasis is on the child as a whole, as a member of the community and the family. In discussing the particular techniques of care appropriate to each specific disease, the author also stresses the effects of the illness on the child's development. Physical, mental, social and emotional aspects of the child have been considered, both in health and disease. Subject bibliographies follow each unit of the book.

PSYCHOLOGY

1030. Barker, Roger G.

Midwest and its children; the psychological ecology of an American town, by Roger G. Barker and Herbert F. Wright. Evanston, Ill., Row, Peterson & Co. (1955). 532 p. tabs. diag. \$7.50.

The authors and their associates at the University of Kansas studied the daily activities of the 119 children under 12 years of age in "Midwest," a town with a total population of 721. This book reports the authors' research methods and the behavior settings and episodes of child behavior surveyed. To test their methods with Midwest children, as well as to demonstrate their interest in handicapped children, the research team also obtained comparable information from children in the Lawton School for Crippled Children in nearby "Capitol City." There were, for example, in the survey year 1950/51, 585 community behavior settings in Midwest, and the average Midwesterner participated in 7 of such in positions of trust and responsibility, as compared with a Pa/Pe (Performances/Performers) ratio of only 2.4 for Lawton children. Data was also derived by observing, codifying and analyzing a day's activities of 12 Midwest and 4 disabled children, utilizing a total sample of 7,749 episodes from nearly all the different behavior settings entered by the 16 children. The investigation in terms of analytic techniques and descriptive reporting--based on empirical data--is most impressive. The theoretical concepts for describing a psychological habitat as developed by the authors and their associates are a significant contribution to ecological research.

The NATIONAL SOCIETY

for

CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and* ADULTS



Founded in 1921, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal Society, is a nationwide federation of fifty-two state and territorial societies dedicated to the purpose of helping crippled children and adults. This objective is implemented through a three-fold program:

Education of the public as a whole, of professional persons concerned with the care and treatment of the crippled, of the families of the crippled, particularly parents, and of volunteers and employers.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

and availability of trained personnel and include case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, treatment centers, rehabilitation centers and curative workshops, mobile clinics, special education, social service, psychological services, sheltered workshops and homebound employment, promotion of employment opportunities for the crippled, recreation, and provision of equipment and prosthetic devices.

The National headquarters provides professional consultation in program planning and community organization to state and local member societies. It maintains liaison with medical specialty groups, offers legislative guidance, a nationwide lending library devoted to literature on handicapping conditions, and a free national personnel registry and employment service which recruits and refers professional workers. It also has an active program of professional education, including scholarships and fellowships, summer workshops for training of professional personnel, exhibits at professional meetings and the publication and distribution of printed materials.

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